

Dec 27, 1893 —

1894

I.



NOTE BOOK

E. W. Nelson



No 69

TRADE MARK

2^d Trip.

Vol. I

Mexico

Dec. 27, 1893 to
1894

E. W. Nelson

— 1893. —

City of Mexico - Dec. 27.

I reached here at 10.30 ~~h~~
a.m. today from Washington
via Chicago, & Laredo.

~~From~~ The vicinity of Laredo is
^{sandy & dry}
a desert lying in the lower Sonoran
zone. Leaving there at dark, I saw
none of the intervening region
until daybreak the next a.m.
when we were on the table-land just
north east of Saltillo. This place
is on a dry treeless plain within
the lower Sonoran zone, but about
at its upper border. Just
south of Saltillo, at Carnesos,
the R.R. passes between some

hills which afford one
a chance at the upper sono-
ran while the plains of the
village are ~~on~~ ^{treeless} plains.
lower sonoran. South of
Carnero the road passes
through the hills & descends
on another broad open
plain (trees & with much
Larrea mex.). Mts. lying
to the E. & W. in low barren
ranges like those about
City of ^{San Luis} Potosi. Just
N. of Vanegas, (^{San Luis} Potosi) on west
side of R.R. is ^{one of} the largest prairie
dog village I have seen. It
must be nearly 3 miles across

and contains an enormous
number of holes. The day I
passed was cool & "no dogs" were
seen. Near Chareas, on
this line, the Larrea ^{disapp} disappears
and many large Opuntias, the
Yuccas & ^{Schinus} Schinus molle ~~do~~
~~come in~~ ^{come in} the country shows
evidence of having a much greater
rainfall thence south ~~than~~ than
on the desert plains northward.
(There was surprisingly little
bustle about the station at S. L. Potosi
as compared with the year before -
The hard times ~~was~~ ^{are} also shown
in the quietness about the R.R. stations
in the City of Mexico.)

4 The day I arrived in the City of M.
I started for the P. O. & near there encountered
Prof. Hermann of the Nat. Mus. with Prof. Edwards
& Halstead of the Univ. of Tex. & the Baron
Brackebach-Welda - a german
decayed nobleman long resident here,
well known & well informed in all matters
of local interest. He once taught french
& German here but now lives on the
strength of his social abilities & relations
in Germany - according to local accounts.
One of those drifting pieces of old
world wreckage we get in America at times.
A man of pleasant address & a large amount
of miscellaneous information a great
talker & valiant truthsayer with a glow
of good spirits - at the host's expense.

On the 30th Dec. my assistant,
Goldman, came in from Chihuahua
where he has been during my 3 mos.
trip to the U.S. He was in the city
of Chihuahua during Nov. & early
December, while the recent out-
break of revolutionists was going on there.
He knew of one American who was
stopped & his rifle & horse taken although
he was allowed to keep his pistol &
other belongings. Goldman says
that soon after the revs. began
that one eve. the military band was
playing in the main plaza of the city
& the usual & considerable number of
common workmen & loafers gathered
to listen to it. Suddenly a squad of police-
men with another squad of soldiers

One night in City of Chik. Goldman had to stand off 2 men with a pistol in streets of the town. He found that there is a strong antagonism existing in Chik. against Brit. Amer. & nations. There are many Am's there who have left the states under pressure & the entire community on both sides native & foreign is a hard one taken as an average —

Surrounded the plaza, the most of the men found there were arrested & herded away to the Casaral where they were forced to enlist. Soon after this the troops were sent out & had a severe skirmish with the guerrillas.

As a result of this, Goldman tells me, a large wagon load of knapsacks & soldiers clothing both shot. torn & bloody was brought up from the R.R. station to the town.

From this it would appear that the dead must have been stripped by their own comrades.

The trouble occurred near the town of Palomas. People had very little to say as it was generally understood & talked that it was not prudent to have much to say & whenever it was discussed by natives & many americans it was in a subdued way.

It is stated in the city here that the press of the "Democrat", confiscated last spring for its opposition to the Govt, has been given to one of the local (the Orphan Asylum)

The last days of Dec. this
year have been raw & cloudy
with showers in the valley of M.
Clouds hang heavily over the volcanoes.
Accounts are published in local
papers saying that people living
south of Pap. in Mexico & Puebla
have recently seen considerable smoke
& flashes of light about summit of the vol.
Records at the Smithsonian
show that there
have been several such Dec.

Jan 1st 1901 City of Mexico
The streets were full of people
people were saying
people were saying

short sellers in the P.O. saw
others buying small
newspapers - the stores
were closed & the town had a
generally holiday look. Many of
the women people were found
about the plaza - looking at the
carpets for sale - some to make
other sorts than mats for packing
they were good native woven in
one - formerly groups laden with
the usual number of bundles & bags

⁴ During the closing, I still planned
to leave to day but as it was im-
possible to get my baggage from the
office I was obliged to stay longer
than I expected.

City of Mex. Jan 2 1874
On application at freight office for
the things sent there from Guatemala
by messenger I learned that the
things had been taken to the winter house.
My boat went there and things were in
such a haphazard way that it occupied
me until afternoon to get an outfit
although there was no doubt of the articles in
the lot. Finally succeeded in securing
them and left for us to get away today.

Jan 3 - American
That got up this morning
and came out to this place to write
for a trip up to Ten Tohine on
23 December. ~~But not done.~~

The house in the willows now intended

from the effects of the recent snow
frosts. The waters of the lakes are
overrunning with ducks of many species,
but no geese were seen. The lakes
were much of the water, which
now is 3 or 4 inches deep has been killed
down to the ground. The volcano
of Popocatepetl is smoking at times and
is at a pale, thin column of smoke
about 2000 ft. high in the
air. The smoke is then very dense
at the light angle of an upper
current but of the same
appearance. The smoke is
the appearance of the volcano.
The true geese of the
species *Anser anser* are

Solidus cyprinus, Cyprinus,
Ash (proximus), Eucalyptus
indica, molle - the last three
probably introduced. Many other
orchard trees found in the southern
valley from 7400 to
7500 & 7600 ft. within the line
of the sharp frost nights at
the canyon. In fact I have noted
no species of Prosopis occurs in
the valley. Peck's statement
of its occurrence near Arica
must have been owing to his having
seen the pepper tree.

The volcanic & Lytas are nearly
about as I saw them last July,
the former at the base of the San slope

of Dyke. shows that in addition
to the glacier found by me last
spring there is still another one
lying on the SW. Slope which
descends from Ekman the other
course first in a S. E. direction
course then changing to a more
westerly one. Like the one first
noted, it has now retreated from
its old limits so as to leave
out in bold relief the lateral
masses of ^{granite} ~~granite~~ up here
like the lateral masses of the other
glacier. There is a S. W. course
also at the same altitude on
the outside just below present
Snowline. This last glacier is small.

and may be ended there
the water while near the
foot (between steps & foot of
the mt.) lies ~~the~~ the debris of
these smaller glaciers, now
entirely gone & far from seen
at certain seasons.

From this it becomes evident
that the sculpturing of the mt. top
to produce the valley between
the White Lady is wholly due to
ice action. The extreme summit
of the mt. is a slightly rounded
table from which the ice once
 flowed down on all sides
to about 11000 or 11500 ft.

Following its way down through the

softest parts of the summit
The glacier basins, of
small extent were produced
~~there~~ as well as narrow ones small
ones lying somewhat lower
down, including the largest
fall at the E. end of the Mt. just at
the top line. After considerable
study of the surface indications I
cannot find any evidence to
show that these glaciers ever
descended below 10500 ft. on
the S.W. slope of Mt. ~~the~~

~~the~~ # Mt. Popo. lies on the
summit of the ^{wide} broad, ~~wide~~
eastward extending ridge from
the west. This ridge at the time

of the greatest glacial develop-
ment was also covered by small
thin glaciers much less
heavy than those of Dyke and
since the summit of this ridge
is near the lower border of the
glaciers. Enough was present
to eat out the hills & round
down the summits while the
^{detrital} mud flowed down & joined
with that of Dyke in the valley of
America or built up the series
of foothills which lie between
8500 & 9500 ft along the NW
slopes of this ridge.
These detrital foothills also
flank the SW. base of Dyke at the

same altitude but are much
larger. They form rounded
dosses along the base of the
mts with occasional spurs
& cliffs of glass or trachyte
showing along the cañons
cut through by the water.
There is no sign of glacial
action of any kind on the
sides of peaks above the
level of the ridge on which
it is situated. It is evident
that this peak has been built
up over the summit of
the ridge since the time
of the glacial action there.
The lower mountains lie

upon the mountain side
was signs of erosion
more than that caused by
water and rubble on the N.E.
N.W. slopes at least.

~~The day that~~⁴ The Summit
of Pop. is very steep on
the E., S., & W. sides & is nearly
if not quite inaccessible
there. On the ^{N.E.} side is the
least steep & for this I took
a reason when making my
descent. ~~At midnight the~~

In early morning the surface of
the slope of volcanic ash ^{just} below the
summit was frozen solid. At
midday the surface melted &

little & the water from lower border
gradually trickled down slowly until
a large amount of the lower
surface was covered & some of the
larger pieces. It would then start
suddenly down the slope with a
curious low hissing noise from
the grinding together of the small
rough fragments of lower
surfaces these minute
avalanches and ran only a
few feet but many of
them ran down hundreds
of feet and carried great
quantities of the rock itself
down the slope until the
surface of the water was reached

up by the ground over which
it past the mud finally
came to a standstill as
a broad fan-shaped
bed some inches thick.
~~When first deposited~~
In a short time the frozen mass
below came at the overlying mass
to freeze so that a mass of
deposited matter, an hour or
so old had already become
a mass of ice nearly to the
surface. This goes on day after
day until a ridge is built up
the damage thrown to one
side on the other. At last in
turn is built up. In this

May is stored an enormous
mass of accumulated
water about the base of the
snow covered cone. The
water from above being
transferred lower down held
by the ice. Should a new
eruption occur, no sudden
increase heat occur on the
sides of the cone that ice
would be melted & an
enormous mass of liquid
water be turned loose.
The present this built up
above efforts to the only way
lead to the summit.

4 As the sun set this evening the
few clouds that had been hang-
ing all day about the water, faded
away. The stars began to
light up in the dark blue
evening sky and a soft ~~purple~~
glow spread over the
slopes of the white
mountain to the summit now
being partly of a tinted
blue. The faintest
blue of the sky. The ~~clouds~~
~~and~~ A faint gray
gray and smoke rising from
a forest fire at the western end
of the valley and spread out
over the part of the valley.

Then came quickly forth
the stars hanging there
twinkling ~~—~~ lights over
the coast and an answering
gleam shined forth from
an Indian campfire
high up in the midst of the
huge blackness that now
indicated the mountain.
When the snow shined forth
I have watched it over many
a night over this mountain
and never without a feeling
of strange satisfaction at the
pale light surfeit over which
the snowy summit shone along
the sides of the valley.

* The small rabbit is also called
Se-cá-te-por-in-go

cliffs and deep canyons
lying around in a
barren country where
my spirit seemed to wander
on its return ^{until} ~~all~~ ~~the~~
feeling except that of vast
solitude
pleasures seemed to have
gone.

A nice canoe for the trip
Failed to arrange for my outfit yet
today so am delayed here another day.
The weather is beautifully clear and
the view of the mountains is very fine.
I have finally found the name of the
small rabbit Lepus diego. The Spanish
name is té-por-in-go and the
Indian name is Se-cá-te-por-in-go *

41

Seeing a funeral procession
going up the side of the Sacramento
I followed - Ascending road up
through the cypress woods being
with some Callerya. Beautiful
vistas were caught of the valley
& mountains until the summit
was reached. Then I found a
chapel & the entire platform of the
summit around this corner a
burial ground. Flat slabs of white
above the general surface &
counted down to ~~some~~ rubble
or bricks over the surface of the
the inscriptions - each stone & slab of
the same age & color of the same color
the same place the same place

who placed the table in front
of the sons-daughters or
husband or other relation as
the case may be. and that this
table is a memorial of deceased
persons. Descending from the summit on the
S.E. side of the hill I found a sort
of rough ~~cut~~ like platform and
I took note of the table on which
is the main chapel serving the
case of the saint to whom this
hill is dedicated as the ~~Saint~~
of the Sacramento. After mass was
being said for the deceased, with
a cross-band and accompaniment.
~~The service of the~~ The entrance to the
Chapel is marked by a small white cross.

at the front in this auto-salon
are having dozens of roads and paths
representing almost every variety of
accident by fire, flood, with a
statement below detailing the circum-
stances of the accident & date thereof
+ that this tablet is being given in
gratitude to the Sisters of Sacra-
ment for his having preserved
the person from harm despite the
dangers. From this chapel a rough
cobble gravel road leads down
to the plain at the foot of the
hill. Beginning near the bottom
& ending at the top close to the
chapel are the 14 Stations of the
Cross marked by pillars with a

devotion to the faith of the.

At the times of the pilgrimages to the
Hill (in July) many persons,
tapers in hand, ascend this hill
do ^{on} their ^{knees} over the
~~the~~ rough pebble pavement, saying
their prayers before each station.
Along ^{one} side of this way the roots
& branches of bushes ~~are~~ on
the eastern bank are hung with
many bits of ^{fragments} rags, fragments of
rubbish, old straw hats and
great number of small rag packets
containing locks of women's hair from
the entire head of hair in many instances.
There is a alley from the ground &
washed all of the locks of hair there.

Scenes ranging from Bushes near Indian
villages on the Yukon in Alaska.
In the chapel on the summit were
^{pictures} pictures of Santa Cecilia & other saints
naked to the waist with one of the
spiked chain bands ^{like my grandfather's collar} around each
waist & another around the waist
& a chain sawage hanging over
one shoulder, while long bloody
scars along the back, & drops of
blood oozing from the bands showed
the extent of punishment held up as an
example to the faithful. Over the door
of the main chapel was a large notice
of indulgence from 50 to 200 days
to all who do penance with
a long description of what to do. These
things are thought to be Bishop's & some say

Pondra Mexico

Wm. Po

Popocatepetl - Jan 5 / 94
 Second my outfit yesterday & today
 gotten out with 2 saddle horses, a
 pack horse & packer, with 3 Indian

hunters left for the mt. We
made camp on the steep side of
a small cañon at 11,000 ft. My
hunters were out all day & secured one
spec. of ^{inven} Lepus deserti, 1 H. m. canis & castellatus
1 of the small kind they call castellatus
here. The good fir, Pinus resinosa ^{and} altissima
common here, with an abundance of the
tall serotina. This latter grows
mainly on northerly slopes in dense
bunches 2 to 4 ft in diameter, & often
from 6 to 8 ft. high. These bunches
grow near together so that often
only small patches of ground can
be seen here & there. The bases of
these bunches are matted with the
old silver grass & under them

live Arvicolas, Sitomys, Oryzomys,
Lepus sylvaticus & L. sylv.

The latter animal we found to be very
common as its little arvicola-like run-
ways under this mat of grass were found
everywhere in a perfect network.

Owing to their keeping so close under
cover they are extremely difficult to shoot.
We put out many snares to try &
get some in that way.

At night closed down a cold wind came
down the cañon & my hunters were kept
busy about the fire all night to
avoid freezing - A severe frost
occurring - The surface of the ground
now remains frozen all day on north
slopes at this altitude.

Papocatapetl - Jan 6 / 94
The snow yielded an example of
le diage. While watching for these
animal plant right a Liomomys came
hopping out into an open spot by
a dense brush patch and secured him.
Taking my horse I rode up the mt. to about
timber line where I took a view of
the mt. The smoke is very apparent
when the weather is calm now.
From the base of the peak of Papoc,
I crossed the divide to the new town
of San Juan. The intervening country
ranges from 12200 ft. at its lowest
point up to 13500 ft. at base of the
mt. It is in the form of a
rolling plain down to the river.

and covered with bunch grass
with scattered trees along the
sides of ^{small} cañons & sheltered hill slopes,
but it is mainly open meadows
a rolling prairie. The old high-
way from Tlaxcala & Puebla comes
here. Getting near the S. end of Mts.
it was evident that this was the
outlet of one of 3 large glaciers;
one leading down towards the plains of
Puebla where its drainage flowed, & the
draining into the valley of Mexico.
The other two were small & we noted no
signs of moraines or drift marks of these
glaciers over a part of the system capping
the mts. The two basins draining into
the valley of M. were about a mile across

1000 ft deep & 3 to 4 m. long
No signs of glacial work goes down
about 1100 ft & usually not
below 1150 ft. ⁹ Having examined the
country across to the border of Sgt.
I returned to camp. The hunters were
all anxious to change to a place on the
point of a hill under a large fir & all
consented so we moved over a few
hundred yds & we had a very pleasant
camp overlooking the valley & sheltered
from the north winds. In looking about
for Lepus tridecemlineatus several holes leading
into the ground & evidently used by them
were found but they usually make their
forms under dense bunches of grass
& the holes are nearly all like

than of arvicolas living in the same localities.
Have experiment a number of steel traps
more in their runs.

During my trip today a number of birds were
seen. On the plains bet. the mts. 12,000 to
13,000 ft. I saw many ^{linea} superciliaris eximia & stercoraria
americana. At 13,000 ft. several corvus &
a sporocorvus Hawk; at 14,000 ft. a Turkey
Buzzard. Among the trees from 9,500 to
12,000 ft. I saw shrikes, pygmy anthracoceros,
Cyanocitta discolorata, Merula tinia, Helminthophila
viridis, black head Warbler, Regulus calendula,
Ceryle, Robins, Junco cinereus (&
a few Catharus occidentalis at 11,000 ft.) also
Red start, blue small headed Red starts. From
9,000 to 11,500 Vireo gr. swallow Common

In the eve. a Ring-necked Owl & several
Mex. Sheepsbills were heard about our
camp 11000 ft. *Pipilo macurus* & *Prognebris*
were also seen at from 10000 to 11500 ft.

Box of bones

Tzaccihuatl Jan 7 On
trigging in traps in the morning it
proved that it was a fortunate thing that
they were set as 3 fine *L. dinge* were
caught during the night & in addition
a *Neotoma arizonae* among them. Since
then in the gopher traps set we secured
a fine species of Gopher, never taken
by us before with a yellow spot
under each eye - With the game
brought in by my men I now have
as many Gophers small rabbits & some

for I am ready to leave here -
The Frodo camp right after breakfast
& nearly all day was occupied in
crossing from our camp to the cave
at base of Mt. just at the top of the line.
It was over a rock crossing the glacier
facing with thin, sharp, high intervening
ridges & in many places it was
too dangerous to ride. My Indian
hunters insisted that it was impossible
to cross between the ridges of this route.
The Indian packer, I had along showed
an amazing timidity on several of
the steep long slopes & he kept
talking about the horses falling down
the full when we were stopped.

+

On the road I saw a Red-tailed Hawk at 13000 ft near Dyt & a number of Stellaria media at about the same alt. near our camp on Dyt. at 13400 ft. I was quite surprised to have a covey of Massena quail suddenly whip up from before my horse's feet, this made us ~~reach~~ upper but we live. In talking with my hunters, who are old sulphur gatherers, they tell me that men used to work from 15 to 30 days at a time in the craters & make from 3 to 5 a day according to the amount of sulphur gathered as they got 37 1/2¢ for each lb. they

They said that they often became
ill from the sulphur fumes.
At night the sleep was only in small
cave like shelters at bottom of gully,
where work was done in early a.m. &
late in P.M. or during the middle of
the day the men sat on the hard rock
in one about walls & began continually
falling rendering it too dangerous to
do any work then. In the evening
in our cave shelter at 13500 ft a single
bat kept flying about but we were unable
to capture it. At our camp at 11000 ft on
Popo a single bat was seen to fly
out from a hollow where it broke so
it is evident that some other animals
winter in the caves here.

Isle of Skye. Jan. 8
Return to the lower border
of the snow on the west. the exposed edges
of heavy beds of porphyry are worn
rounded & smooth in many places
so that in certain lights the smooth
glaciers, worn & smooth retain polish
enough to reflect the light &
glacier facies. this is particularly
noticeable just at sunset.
Rode up to the foot of cliff forming
head of the white river. Found
there a dying glacier descending
from the upper part of the
thunder in on one side by the
fountainhead. The glacier is a two-lobed
central & secondary lobes like the one

at middle of it. These are now
wholly outside the glacier, &
are about 100 ft thick. Several
hundred yds below the
present nose of the ice - the nose
of glacier is now forming a small
terminal moraine a few ft. high ~~and~~
(4 or 5) & this one is thrust up against
a series of smaller ^{water} terraced moraines which
form a nose about 40 yds across
& 15 ft. high ^{& much higher on sides} in middle with
a wavy surface showing that
they are a series of successive marks
of the retreat of the glacier. Then comes
a sloping one 60 yds across for

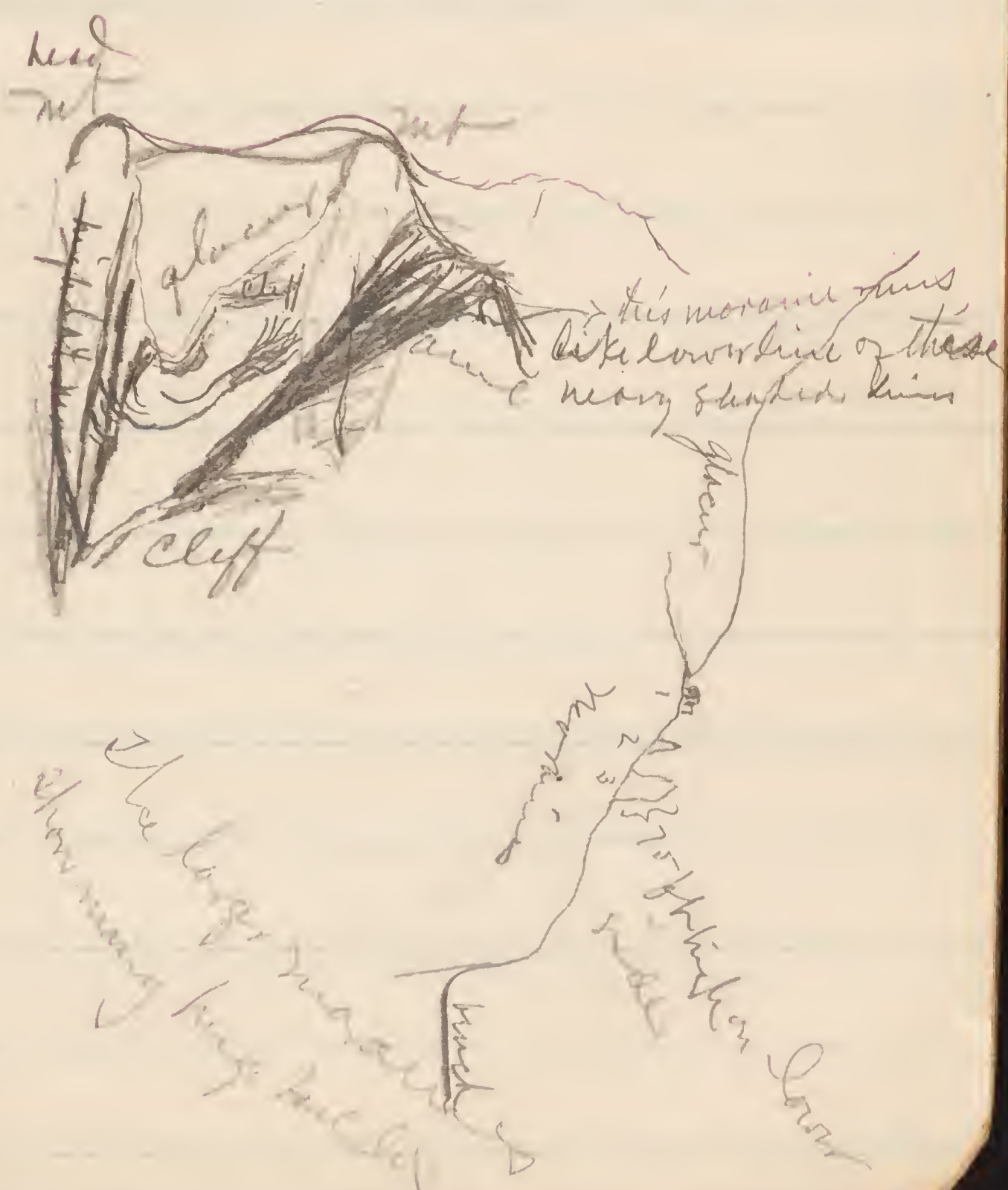
from moraine & then a dam-
like moraine about 6 ft high
in center & over 200 yds long
but lower at ends

probably marking time when
the glac. front was of this length
& came over the now exp. cliff
Back of this, near forest end, is a
series of wavy ^{moraine} mts 25 yds across
& 20 ft high this is again suc-
ceeded by a space or slope
150 yds long to where the glac. fell
over another cliff. Continuous
with this last series in front
of present nose of J. is a ^{facies} ^{inade} ^{moraine} terrace
35-40 yds long & 15-20 ft high & is
succeeded by a low, low slope



125 yds long to cliff. The following outline will indicate the position of these moraines

Many lines marked on moraines



just below the ~~large~~ long lat. moraines
is a gently sloping bench about
200 yds across on which are
many huge blocks of drift
boulders some 12 or 15 ft in diam.
the surface of the table has its surface
bed rock polished & rounded, I have
only seen occasional grooving of
rocks anywhere on the out
from foot of glacier I descend
on foot down the slope of sand
above south of the lower part
of the ice below Central glacier (Bp.
fig). A number of cattle were
grazing along the hillside close
to lower border of glacier at

15000 ft. & the sandal tracks
of the Indian hunters were seen
here & there. Here & there burnt
areas showed where fires had been
put out to cause a new growth of
pasturage. Sparrowhawks were
seen & the tracks of the small
rabbit which ranges up to the
limit of vegetation were common.
At 1 P.M. I ^{joined} my ass't &
went to upper border of fire
where he had put out a large
set of traps for gophers & we
then descended to Ameca.
At 5:30 I took the train for Mex.
City.

The following eve (Jan 9th)
I was surprised to have my asst.
turn up in the city with the report
that the Mt. Indians on Zyt^h had stolen
nearly all of his traps so that he had
no means of continuing work & so
came in -

City of Mex. - Jan 10
Completed the work on
hand then packed up
material ready for an
early start.

Jan 11 - Orizaba -
Started at 7 am for Orizaba
which we reached at 3 P.M.
I was very ill all the way on

the train from a bilious
attack.

July 12 to 16th Laid up
in Orizaba with my attack of
illness. On latter date I
secured rooms in the house
of Jacinto Hernandez & moved in there.
On 17th being still ill I returned
to City of Mexico for medical treat-
ment. Remained there till
the 23rd when I returned to
Orizaba again & resumed work.
On the way back ~~it was~~ I had
a fine opportunity to study the
lay of the country below the border
of the table-land, just east of Orizaba.

It is evident that Mt Orizaba &
the Sierra Negra once formed a
great glacial centre with ice
streams extending down on the western
slope to about 5000 ft. near the
base of Maltrate. Since this date
Dr. Clarence Sartorius tells me that there
are glacial moraines at about 5000
ft. above Huasteca. Below
Mirador at about 2800 ft. I saw a
considerable number of drift boulders
of volcanic rock which had evidently been
brought down the slope from a considerably
higher alt. but I saw no signs of glacial
action & think they were brought down the
slope by the action of water from the place
where there were probably last of glacial

Immediately after starting down
the steep toward Orizaba the country is
changed from volcanic to limestone formation
& the general action has scooped out
deep basins ~~the~~ leaving high knife
blade ridges between. In one place basins
lead to town of Matamoros. Beginning
on the east slope a short distance
below the ridge & extending down to the hills
about Orizaba at an alt. of 4000 ft
on N. slope are the dwarf leaved pines
noted at Las Vigas. (At Matamoros
Huatusco these pines reach extreme
lower limit at about 4000 ft.)

About the steep hills leading down
the east slope of these into the Mex.
R. R. of Vera Cruz - the pines reach
of the extent its range at a high

grade along sides & slopes that
give beautiful views down into the
deep valleys below. All north hill
slopes are clothed with almost
impenetrable thickets & growths
of laurel, while the south slopes
are grassy with scattered trees & bushes.
The hills are too steep for cultivation
until Orizaba is passed, but the
valleys about Malatzen are used
for corn & wheat, & some fruits
such as oranges &c. At about
4500 ft. begin a few ^{tobacco,} banana,
& coffee fields but neither of
these ^{two latter} plants begin to flourish
until one reaches nearly 5000 ft
in this vicinity.

Cool fogs are very common
at Orizaba - sweeping up from
the sea enveloping everything, often
for days at a time, in a thick
mist that sets everything dripping.
When the weather is clear the
dews are extremely heavy & the bushes,
trees, & grass are glistening with
moisture in great beaded drops
at sunrise it is still all along
in the forenoon before this is
gone. Birds were remarkably scarce
about this locality with much fewer
signs of the tropical fauna than I
expected to see. Traps set in grassy
bushy fields about 10000 feet
saw a few species of mice in the

woods bordering the river we took
a large new Sitomys. Aprosmus
of the common species were
numerous & a few of smaller
gray species were taken with
some of the common Citellus,
like those of the table-land appar-
ently. A Blarina & 2 sp. of Sorex
with Arvicola quosia were also
secured here on north hill slopes &
among dense thickets in damp places
in the valley. The hills are all of lime-
stone about 6000 ft high with the strata
tilted up to a wide angle from the
horizon. The soil is not abundant
except in the bottom of valleys
and far less rich than about

Jalapa where the rocks & soil are all
volcanic origin. As a consequence
the vegetation about Jalapa is
far more luxuriant than here &
Copper does much better there.
The house where I have rooms here
is owned by a man who has worked
much for the Mex. & other R.R. Co's.
He is somewhat liberalized in his ideas.
At the same time he is bitterly opposed to the
present government & advocates ^{tyranny} of tyrants
the creation of an enormous debt. These are
the common complaints & the opposition
throughout the country & I am surprised
to find even a considerable part of the
people with this feeling. When it is not
for the firm hold the present gov. has
by means of its military force & by
satisfied that a revolution is inevitable
and quite a good reason seems to me
have already taken place.

Thybot talks much of the mining & the
business capacity of Americans & says
the Mexicans are too idle & careless
to manage property. And says that he
thinks that the Americans will gradually
secure a large part of the mines & other
valuable property of the country & that
the eventual result will be annexation
to the U.S. This same idea has been
stated to me by many other Mexicans.
In many cases I presume it is done as a
sort of flattery of my nationality but the idea is
certainly a widespread one. At the same time
there is a strong feeling existent against the
Americans & the U.S. due to the Mex. war.
One of the daughters of my host is a school teacher
& one of them & I have been informed me that the Ameri-
cans could never have conquered the Mexicans
in the war if Santa Anna had not sold the
Mexican cause, & had the soldiers supply
of powder replaced by dirt so that their
guns were useless & so the invaders triumphed.
In the few days we have been at this house
it is rather amusing to see the naive
frankness that the young ladies of the
establishment exhibit. They tell us
as being a part of the family of their
lovers & the old folks - especially
the mother - says that she has no use for the
dissipated young fellows who hang
about to make love to girls. She says she
is willing that her daughters should have
lovers who are men & capable of supporting
them but that she does not wish to
have them idle hanging about.

2 oldest
The girls who are 17 & 18 of 20
with great amusement that it is
a common thing when a girl has
a lover & knows to the parents for
him to come to the window to see
her court. But if the father is heard
approaching he takes to his heels.
The father of these girls is of evident
Indian extraction (also the mother)
but they now speak pitifully of the
ignorant Indians of the villages
and are counted as Mexicans.
He is a wood dealer & an honest hard
working man who with little or no
education himself is anxious that his
children should have education. As a result
two of his daughters are school teachers
getting \$25 a month which is considered to
be good pay. The home life of these people is
very simple. The daughters & cousins living in the
family do the work each having a specified task
to attend to. The table is set in an open corridor
& as we pass out to our meals & salute the family
each time we are asked with the usual polite
formula if we will like something with
them. The family retire early & rise at about 6 to 6.30.
The daughters have very plain common calico house
dresses which are exclusively worn at home & no
effort is made to dress for the men & being neatly
clad about the house. All effort of this kind is
reserved exclusively for the street & this is apparently
an almost universal custom. They are accustomed
to powder & smooke a certain extent when they prepare
to sit by the open window at the street & see
or seen, also; but this is the same as going abroad.

While at Orizaba I looked up a resident collector named Toro who was said to have lived here many years, & to know about the country. I found him to be a very ignorant fellow, with no energy & a surprisingly small amount of information.

Jan'y 30. Left Orizaba &
 went down to Fortin about 8 miles
 east or perhaps 50. At this
 latter place the mts, already
 open out to a long slope with good
 hills extend down toward the hot
 country. Here coffee does very well
 some fine fields are seen. We were
 told that the ~~the~~ coffee bushes here have
 a life of about 15 years. The Hda. of ~~the~~
 is a fine well kept place in a large
 open area, ~~the~~ the house has a
 handsome garden in front with flowers
 & c. This place is the point
 of departure for Huautla & the coffee
 crop country which extends 40 to 50 miles.

Jan 31 - The morning was beautifully clear & a very fine view of the Peak of Orizaba rising nearly 15000 ft above us with its snow summit rose tined by the first rays of the sun & its wooded base having a soft purple haze thrown over its butted outlines. Below in the foreground were the coffee fields over shadowed by the broad banana plants. Trees of many subtropical genera arose in belts & patches among the fields & the ~~not~~ clear musical notes of Harp-ochynchus longirostris & the Whitethroated bird arose clear & sweet from the masses of foliage all about. Here & there came the cries & notes of the Ruffed Grouse bird & Sumichrasts Blackbird. After an uncomfortable night on a hard bed at the rude fondana near the station we were eager to set out on our journey toward Miraflores. At 9 a.m. we succeeded in getting away & spent the entire day up to 2 P.M. in reaching

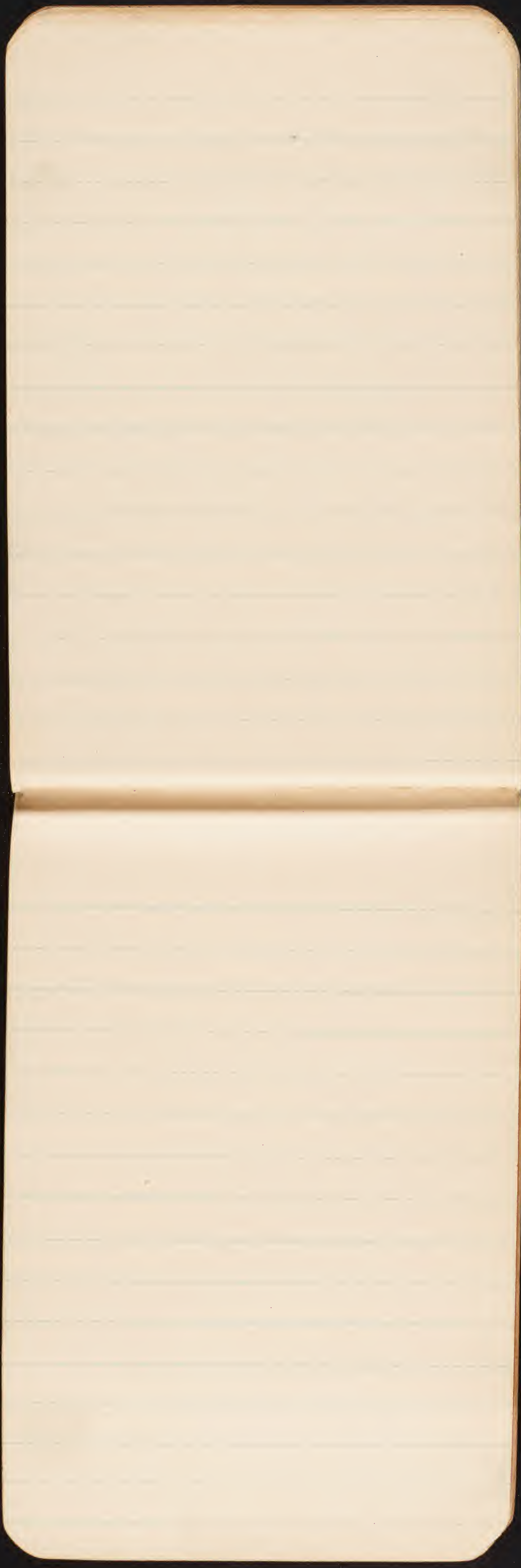
The village of San Juan on our route lay nearly due north crossing the broad open slopes ascending down from the mts. with small ravines at intervals. About 7 miles out of Fortín we crossed a fine ~~low~~ ^{wide} river full of ferns & other vegetation. Here, at an altitude of about 3500 ft. we saw for the first time small tree ferns from 6 to 10 ft. high, with the trunks 3 to 5 in. in diam.

Early in the afternoon we reached a sleepy little town called San Juan where we were forced to ~~leave~~ ^{remain} till the next day as our mule driver refused to take us further.

R.T.H. Feb. 12. Early in the morning - soon after sunrise I went out on the street to get a look at the summit of Orizaba - a small shopkeeper seeing me on foot & his place came out & politely invited me to go up to his balcony where I got a very fine view of the Mt. Our lodgings were right across

in a typical Mexican - a stable yard
with rooms opening off it. Fortunately
we were about the only guests so
were comparatively comfortable with
our own bedding. At noon we
marched Huatusco + put up in
another fonda where
we were far from comfortable owing
to the yard being filled with dead
jack mules + horses. We found
this place with the same attitude as
Orizaba. It is situated farther from
the great mt. & out on the general
slope with poor surrounding hills
& this serves to give it a somewhat
warmer climate. Coffee does well
in nearly all this district & about
2,000,000 lbs are exported a year
from this Canton & the plantations
are being enlarged. The town is
much cleaner than Orizaba.
Then our packer left us with a load
of coffee & a mule. I hired a man
enough to take us on to Maricao tomorrow.

Meléndez, now owned by Don
Florentino Satorius son of
Don Carl Satorius the original
owner. Born 1837 in a
parish house party Hds.
49-57 was in Europe in
Polytechnic School ^{???} ~~Don~~
Chem. Laboratory of Prof.
Friedrich Wiewaden
then in Univ. of Berlin
Returned to Meléndez &
remained until '67 & in
this time he sent to Wash.
Birds, Mammals, Snakes & Reptiles
Bet 1821-29 the Hds. was
purchased by Dr. Carl



3

Journal of the
 S. J. P. & Co. Ltd.
 1890-1891
 The S. J. P. & Co. Ltd.
 have been engaged in the
 business of the S. J. P. & Co. Ltd.
 for the last 10 years.

Mico de Neche near Medellin

Toucan - tail
 ma-sat = deer
 or Toucan

is a good place for
 on road to Chuancho
 by the way
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The following is a list of the
 specimens of the genus *Agave*
 collected by me in the
 mountains of Mexico. The
 specimens are arranged in
 the order in which they were
 collected. The first specimen
 is from the mountains of
 Mexico, and the last is from
 the mountains of Mexico.

~~| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| 1 | 340 | 129 | 50 |
| 2 | 370 | 117 | 48 |
| 3 | 325 | 109 | 48 |
| 4 | 403 | 119 | 49 |~~

